

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The Bride's Departure.
The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas relates the following incident, which occurred in the boat in which he embarked from Louisville:

"After I had got on board, a few moments before we started, my attention was attracted toward a group of friends with whom I became very much interested. It was a family party, with a daughter and sister who was a bride, and was leaving the boat with the one she loved, and hood to cast her home in the far, far West. She appeared to be an only daughter—at least there was no sister there—and the parting of the mother and child was one of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed. They sat for an hour, side by side, in silence—the heart was too full to speak—waiting for the boat to start, and appearing anxious to remain together as long as possible. At length the last signal was given: they then arose, and as I breathe, they regarded each other for a moment, and then, encircling themselves in each other's arms, stood for a while trembling in parting anguish, as if in fear lest to sunder that embrace would cost every heart-string loose. But at last, summoning strength, they bade each other the sad farewell, in a tone and manner beyond the power of words to describe—such as told all the depths of a mother's and a daughter's love, and such as subdued the whole company who saw it into sadness and tears. The father then came and gave his parting blessing, and bade his sad farewell, and then took the mother, and they moved sadly away.

"When they had got to the cabin door, she turned to take that last, lingering look that the heart loves to and will take when parting with some dearly-loved object, though we feel that in doing so the tide of grief, and we, and anguish will pour with tenfold force around the soul. Their eyes met; and if they should never meet again, that lingering look will be remembered till both hearts are cold and still in death—till they meet again in heaven. The brothers, two of them, remained on board to take their parting at the foot of the Falls. The eldest brother, almost a man, tried to part with mild dignity, but the last embrace was too much—he quivered for a while like an aspen leaf, and then bade farewell to his sister. The youngest, a small boy, gave love to his sister, and sobbed as if his very heart would burst, and, after kissing her again and again, left her as though he had left the sweetest and dearest friend on earth—as though he had met with his first sad, great loss; and I doubt not that, amid all the storms of life, that parting hour will be remembered forever.

"After they had got on shore, they stood on a point and waved their last adieu till they were lost sight of in the distance. Then, no doubt, a full sense of her loss coming home with all its power to the young girl's heart, and feeling that she was alone in the world with the man she loved, who stood by her with his arm around her, she hid her face in his bosom, and gave way to all the agony of her grief. Then I thought, what will woman do when she loves with all her heart? And what a treasure that man could call his own, when he held that young girl in his arms, and knew that she suffered all that anguish for her love for him; and then I thought what a base heart he must be if he could abuse that love, and betray that trust and confidence. Yes, base must be he if he does not love her more than his own soul, and if he would not sacrifice every selfish joy he has on earth to make her happy."

John Van Buren, who has given in his adhesion to the Democratic nominees, is reported in the New York Herald as saying:

"He would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this election. He was prepared to stand with them on the adoption of all the laws of Congress, including even the fugitive slave law. He was perfectly willing everybody should obey that law who would, and everybody sustain it who could. For the present, at all events, these laws were to stand and be unimpaired."

This is frank in honest John. He submits for this election. He knows Pierce, his father knows him. All they understand one another. They are all Northern men with Southern feelings until the election is over. They have all tasted of the fishpots, and know the savor thereof.

[Richmond Whig.]

Items.
The violent slamming of a door will, it is said, kill young canary birds in their shell.

The New York citizens are hunting for somebody to lionize.

Ice was formed in Bedford, Mass., on Saturday morning, to the thickness of a cent.

The Franklin House, in Cincinnati, has been sold to a gentleman of Columbus for \$25,000.

A Baptist missionary named Judd is said to be working an entire revolution in the morals of the people of Port au Prince.

It is said that a military command has been offered to General Changbair by one of the South American republics.

Land warrants are quoted in New York as follows: 160 acres, \$127.60; 80 acres, \$64.00; 40 acres, \$32.00; \$33.50.

Silk dresses, having dounces, with patterns woven in the loom, are among the novelties of the season.

CHOLERA at New Orleans.—During the week ending the 5th inst., there were 340 deaths at New Orleans, of which number 179 were from cholera.

A company is now engaged in working a rich coal vein at Portsmouth, R. I. The coal is twenty-five feet thick, and resembles the Pennsylvania product.

Three thousand dollars have been appropriated by the city councils of New York to pay the expenses of entertaining the officers of the Dutch frigate.

The New York Herald says Lohi Montez has quarrelled with all her managers, and formed a coalition with Mr. Hamblin to appear at the Bowers.

Artificial marble may be made by mixing plaster of Paris with a solution of alum, baking it in an oven, and then grinding it to powder. If it then be mixed with water, it may be formed into any shape, and will bear a high polish.

Mr. Lavo, Jr., in England, has proposed to build a steamer 400 feet long, 40 wide, with 1,080 horse-power, that shall run easily 25 miles an hour. His plans are said to be satisfactory, and will be adopted.

Among the latest discoveries at Nineveh, one coffin was found containing the body of a lady of the royal house; many of her garments were entire, also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a jar of this gold, pressed upon the face, so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased.

The Chelsea (Mass.) Telegraph, under the happy head of "A Chained Earthquake," states that there are on the grounds of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea over twenty-five thousand pounds of gunpowder! If this ticklish substance should become ignited, the explosion would probably throw every house in Chelsea from its foundation, and create a crook or two in the spire of the Bunker Hill Monument.

The German "Manifest" was observed by the Turnverein of Milwaukee, on the 31st ultimo. The games and ceremonies practiced in the "fatherland" were introduced on the occasion. Boys ran in sacks, greased pigs were pursued, and pools were rubbed with lime climbed, or attempted made at it. Target-firing, ball-playing, singing, etc., were among the amusements of the day.

LIFE AND SERVICES

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHO.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practicing law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to the State of Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that success was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which will be most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular mention. At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, and bade his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoopole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeill's battalion, "the enemy are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleven instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying

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In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats. On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat, in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army—"The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man—not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity."

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After the termination of the Black Hawk war, and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

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Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, after a full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unfounded; and, further, to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, and bade his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoopole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeill's battalion, "the enemy are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleven instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the *Boy-General* of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara) as it is frequently called, was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have earned imperishable laurels, it was only a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal